

## R E M A R K S

The last Office Action has been carefully considered.

It is noted that claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) over the U.S. patent to Richardson.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) over the U.S. patent to Bohnhoff.

Claims 1-12 are also rejected under 35 USC 102(b) over the U.S. patent to Avery.

Claims 1-5, 8, and 12 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) over the U.S. patent to Dollmeier.

The drawings, the title of the invention, the disclosure, the description, the abstract of the disclosure and the claims are objected to, and also some claims are rejected under 35 USC 112.

Before the analysis of the prior art, it is believed to be advisable to discuss the grounds for formal objections and rejections.

In connection with the Examiner's formal objections to the drawings, reference numeral 16 has been introduced in the specification.

Reference numeral 22 identifies the snap ring shown in Figure 1 by two lines. The different view of the elements in Figure 1 at the top and at the bottom is because the disk is not symmetrical and when it is sectioned the plane does not go through the same elements at the top and at the bottom in Figure 1. The recesses can be shown as required, but the rolling elements are not a part of the invention and therefore their showing is not needed.

The title of the invention has been retained as it was because the method of manufacture is not critical for the invention.

The disclosure has been amended as required.

The Abstract of the Disclosure has been amended.

As for the operation questioned by the Examiner, it is respectfully submitted that to a person skilled in the art it is known how an overload coupling operates to interrupt transmission of a torque and that it can have a detent disk for this purpose. The corresponding explanations can be found, for example in the state of the art cited by the Examiner,

where such detent disks are used for overload release coupling. A person skilled in the art would be able to realize the overload coupling based on the information provided in the description and in the figures of the drawings of the present application. It is therefore believed that it is not necessary to describe an exact way of operation of the detent disk and the overload coupling.

The new claims have been drafted in compliance with the requirements and in view of the comments made by the Examiner.

It is believed that all formal requirements by the Examiner have been satisfied.

Claim 20 defines the features which were originally disclosed in claims 1, 3 and 4 and include a detent disk body configured as powder-metallurgy produced body, and it has a substantially uniform material wall thickness and at least one driving device formed on an inner circumference and configured as a driving pocket.

The powder-metallurgy produced detent disk is disclosed in page 2, lines 4-5, the driving device configured as a driving pocket is disclosed on page 2, line 20, the substantially uniform material wall thickness has a support on page 5, lines 17-19 where it is stated that the

wall thickness of the detent disk above the driving devices is comparable to that at detent cams that are staggered around the circumference. This means that opposite to the detent cams 15 there are recesses identified in the detent disk shown now in amended Figure 2, so that the material wall thickness remains the same.

Turning now to the references, and in particular to the U.S. patent to Richardson, it can be seen that this reference discloses a key-way 17 used as a driving device. It has the shape of a slot that passes through the clutch member 14 in axial direction. In contrast to the device disclosed in the reference, claim 14 defines a driving device formed on an inner circumference of the detent disk and configured as a driving pocket. This means that the driving device does not traverse through the detent disk completely. This allows driving pins to be embedded in the driving devices, as explained on page 5, line 2.

The new features of the detent disk defined in claim 14 and of the overload coupling defined in claim 20 are not disclosed in this reference. In connection with this, it is believed to be advisable to cite the decision *In Re Lindenman Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir 1984) in which it was stated:

“Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every

element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim."

Definitely, the patent to Richardson does not include each and every element of the detent disk and of the overload coupling as now defined in claims 14 and 20, and therefore the original anticipation rejection based on this reference should be considered as not tenable and should be withdrawn.

The same is true with respect to other references. None of them teaches the new features of the present invention as now defined in claims 14 and 20, and therefore the anticipation rejections of the claims over the patents to Bohnhoff, Avery, and Dollmeier should also be considered as no longer tenable and should be withdrawn.

Reconsideration and allowance of the present application is most respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner require or consider it advisable that the specification, claims and/or drawings be further amended or corrected in formal respects in order to place this case in condition for final allowance, then it is respectfully requested that such amendments or corrections be carried out by Examiner's Amendment, and the case be passed to issue. Alternatively, should the Examiner feel that a personal discussion might be

helpful in advancing this case to allowance, he is invited to telephone the undersigned (at 631-549-4700).

Respectfully submitted,

  
Michael J. Striker  
Attorney for Applicants  
Reg. No. 27233